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Week in Headlines

International

Russia claimed it had H-bomb.
Dulles made pact with Rhee on defense, truce, warned Reds not to hold back POWs.
Nationwide strikes in France.
Liberals won Canadian elections.
Greek earthquakes killed 1,000.

United States

President claimed "good progress" on program, ordered strict economy to avoid natl. debt crisis.
Movie-ticket tax repeal vetoed.
AFL heads voted ouster of ILA; Carpenters quit AFL.
Population reached 160 million.

WORLD AFFAIRS

A-WEAPONS

Russia Claims H-Bomb
U.S. Waits for Proof

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov said Aug. 8 that the U.S. had no "monopoly" on the hydrogen bomb. This was generally regarded as a claim that Russia had produced the super atomic weapon.

Malenkov made the statement near the end of a long speech to the Supreme Soviet (USSR Parliament) in Moscow. He spent an hour discussing the world situation, another hour on domestic affairs.

Malenkov Statement

His claims on atomic weapons were made in these words:

"The U.S.A. has long since lost the monopoly in the matter of the production of atomic bombs. The transatlantic enemies of peace have of late found a new solace: the U.S. is in possession of a still more powerful weapon than the atom bomb and has the monopoly of the hydrogen bomb, if you please. This, evidently, could have been some sort of comfort for them had it been in keeping with reality. But this is not so. The Govt. deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the U.S. has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb either. . . . Convincing facts are shattering the wagging of tongues about the weakness of the Soviet Union."

The H-bomb statement provoked much cheering on the floor of the Supreme Soviet and created a stir among foreign diplomats in the visitors' gallery. It was broadcast repeatedly over the Moscow radio but given no special play in the press.[1]

Western Allies Skeptical

Consensus of opinion among American & British atomic experts: there was no actual evidence that Russia had produced & tested an H-bomb although it knew the principles on which the weapon was based.

It was pointed out that evidence of a Soviet H-bomb explosion would inevitably be carried through the atmosphere to American detection devices that recorded 3 Russian atomic blasts in 1949-51. The White House Aug. 8 & State Secy. John Foster Dulles Aug. 12 said no Soviet hydrogen blast had been detected.[2]

U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said Aug. 8 the U.S. "never assumed it was beyond the capabilities of the Russians to produce such a weapon," decided for that reason "more than 3 years ago . . . to press forward with this development for ourselves."[4]

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H-Bomb vs. A-Bomb

Generally accepted estimates:

Improved conventional fission (uranium-plutonium) bombs equal 200,000 tons of TNT, inflict total destruction in a target area 2 mi. wide, dwindling destruction for 6-7 mi. from "ground zero."

A hydrogen bomb might equal 3 million tons of TNT, devastate a circle 10-20 mi. in diameter, cause damage & death from burns throughout an area 40 mi. wide.[3]

★ ★ ★

(The principle of "fusing" heavy hydrogen with the heat—equal to the sun's—produced by a conventional atomic explosion was established by early 1945 in the U.S.' wartime A-bomb project. Klaus Fuchs of Britain, who spied for Russia, and Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo of Italy, who is thought to have gone to Russia, were inner-circle physicists on the American project presumed to have betrayed H-bomb secrets to the Soviets.[5]

(H-bomb materials are even more costly to produce than the enormously expensive ingredients of ordinary atomic bombs. Invention of a "trigger" device to contain the A-bomb that sets off the H-bomb is another major problem. According to reports never confirmed by the AEC, the U.S. achieved a hydrogen explosion Nov. 1, 1952 on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.)[6]

Other Comment

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Congressional Joint Com. on Atomic Energy, declined to comment on the H-bomb race. But another committeeman, Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R., Calif.), said Aug. 8: "We mastered production of the hydrogen bomb & all other aspects of it a year ago, so it is not surprising that the Russians claim to have developed it now." Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, said the U.S. had a bomb which "would destroy Milwaukee if dropped on Chicago" (90 miles away).

Vice Pres. Harrie S. W. Massey of the British Atomic Scientists Assn. said Aug. 9: Russia "may have established the principle of making the hydrogen bomb, but the actual manufacture of the weapon is a much bigger job. It should take longer . . . than the time they seem to have already devoted to it."

Frederic Joliot-Curie, Communist ex-director of France's atomic project: "I am not in the least astonished that the Soviet Union has pierced the secret of the hydrogen bomb, because it has the scholars . . . & laboratories remarkably equipped" to do so.[7]

Vice Adm. Leslie A. Stevens, U.S. Naval Attaché in Moscow, said Aug. 12 at a Johns Hopkins symposium held in Washington on "The Problem of Soviet Imperialism": "There is every reason to believe that the Soviets by now have a respectable stockpile" of atomic bombs and "there is no reason why they cannot have H-bombs on hand."

(Ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan told the symposium Aug. 10: Soviet power was suffering from "its own unsoundness" and revolt would develop eventually "in the Soviet orbit." He said there had been "a certain turn of the tide of battle" away from communism in Asia.)

Malenkov Seeks 'Peace'

In his review of world affairs before the Supreme Soviet Aug. 8, Malenkov said Soviet armed forces would "be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who should seek to violate the peaceful life of the peoples

1—see pp. 68N, 38-C; Vol. XII, 62F-G 2—see Vol. XI, p. 338B 3—see Vol. XII, p. 194C; Vol. X, 33G 4—see p. 259A2 5—see Vol. XII, p. 117E 6—see Vol. XII, p. 372C-D 7—see Vol. XII, p. 141L (See Index sections to this & previous volumes for other references)

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U.S. Foreign Aid in Fiscal 1954

The appropriation bill for foreign military, economic & technical aid, signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 7, provided $6,652,422,390 in new & carryover funds for the year ending June 30, 1954, as follows:

Military Aid:	
Near East & Africa	$1,860,000,000
Asia & Pacific	270,000,000
American Republics	1,035,000,000
Total	$3,165,000,000
Mutual Defense Financing:	
Europe	$220,000,000
Formosa & Indo-China	84,000,000
Manufacturing in France	85,000,000
Manufacturing in Britain	85,000,000
Indo-China forces support	400,000,000
Total	$874,000,000
Mutual Special Weapons:	
Study (Non-Atomic)	$50,000,000
Technical Assistance:	
Near East & Africa	33,792,500
Asia & Pacific	51,278,001
American Republics	22,342,000
Total	$107,412,501
Basic Materials Developments:	$19,000,000
Special Economic Aid:	
Arab States, Israel & Iran	$135,000,000
Dependent Overseas Territories	12,000,000
Palestine Refugee Program	†44,063,250
India & Pakistan	75,000,000
Total	$222,000,000
Multi-Lateral Organizations (U. S. contributions to):	
Movements of Migrants	$7,500,000
Multi-Lateral technical coop.	9,500,000
Intl. Children's Fund (UN)	9,814,333
Ocean Freight (CARE, etc.)	1,580,166
Korean Reconstruction Agency‡	50,700,000
Total	$79,094,499
GRAND TOTALS	
New funds	*$4,531,507,000
Carryover	2,120,915,390
Total	**$6,652,422,390**

*Largest item: $3,180,000,000 for military weapons & equipment. †Reappropriated from 1953. ‡Not including $200 million made available for Korean relief & rehabilitation in supplemental Executive Offices appropriation signed Aug. 7. [See pp. 258B3, 253G3, 143J]

of the USSR." He scored American leaders (Sen. Wiley by name) for fostering a "tough" policy against the USSR & other "countries of people's democracy."

However, he said, there were "no objective grounds for a collision between the U.S.A. & the USSR." There was "no disputable or outstanding issue that could not be settled in a peaceful way." "We stood & stand for a peaceful co-existence of 2 systems." "No small part . . . could be played by talks among the Great Powers."[1]

'Peace' Bids & Plans

Malenkov demanded full acceptance of Red China as a Big 5 power and repeated past Soviet demands for a "peace pact between the 5 Great Powers," "real progress in reducing armaments" & "the banning of atomic & other arms of mass destruction."[2] He said Russia was ready to "do everything necessary for positive solution" of those issues.

Malenkov on "trouble" areas:

Germany—Must become a "peace-loving, democratic state," stay out of "aggressive military blocs."

Korea—The Reds withstood "blows of the most powerful war machine of present-day imperialism" to win a truce. Russia wanted Korea to "flourish in conditions of peace," had allocated one billion rubles for "restoration of the destroyed national economy of Korea."

Soviet satellite states—"Confidently marching forward." "The entire democratic & peaceloving camp is . . . becoming stronger . . ."

South Asia—Russia had moved to settle "frontier problems & mutual financial claims" with Iran, was improving relations with India, Pakistan —important to "consolidation of peace in Asia."

West Europe—Malenkov demanded that W. Europeans shun "aggressive" alliances with the U.S. & each other. He told France to free itself from "foreign dictation," stay out of the EDC because it would "mean the handing over of France to the German militarists." He stressed Soviet offers of trade with the West. He said Italian industry, now in "great difficulties," would benefit from "improvement of economic relations" with the USSR.

Domestic Shifts & Budget

Malenkov acknowledged that the USSR had been short of consumer goods. He promised to devote more capital resources to consumer production (a way of inducing farmers to increase their output) and increase retail trade in the USSR by 70% over the 1950 level.

Malenkov made these estimates on Soviet production in 1953: 38 million metric tons of steel, 320 million metric tons of coal, 52 million metric tons of oil, 133 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. He said chemical industries would produce 3 times more, machinery industries 3.8 times more than in 1940.[3]

The USSR budget approved Aug. 8 totaled 530 billion rubles (about $132.5 billion). It earmarked 110 billion rubles (about $27 billion) for the armed forces. But an 83.7 billion-ruble item for "other expenses" was believed to cover atomic & other secret military work.[4]

Beria Faces Trial

Lavrenti P. Beria, denounced by Malenkov in his speech Aug. 8 as a "rabid agent of imperialism" now "unmasked & rendered harmless," was ordered tried by the USSR Supreme Court by vote of the Supreme Soviet, it was announced Aug. 10. The Parliament formally approved his ouster from the Cabinet.[5]

Dulles-Rhee Accord

A mutual defense treaty between the U.S. & South Korea was initialed in Seoul Aug. 8 by U.S. State Secy John Foster Dulles & Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai of the Republic of Korea.

Dulles & Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea also issued a joint statement in which Rhee agreed to do nothing to interrupt the armistice during the first 90 days of the forthcoming Allied-Red political conference.

Those actions ended Dulles' 4-day conference in Seoul with Rhee.

Treaty Provisions

The treaty text said both the U.S. & ROK sought "a more comprehensive & effective system of regional security in the Pacific area." It provided for: (1) peaceful settlement of international disputes "in such a manner that international peace & security & justice are not endangered" nor UN purposes violated by use of force; (2) U.S.-ROK consultation when either was threatened by attack; (3) action by each country "to meet a common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes"; (4) ROK permission for the U.S. to maintain "air, land & sea forces" in Korea "by mutual agreement."

The treaty was subject to ratification by the U.S. Senate & ROK Assembly. It was to run indefinitely, subject to termination by either party on one year's notice.[6]

Armistice Statement

Dulles also won from Rhee a signed joint statement that ROK forces would "take no unilateral action to unite Korea by military means," despite its "inherent right of sovereignty to deal with its problems," during the first 90 days of the political conference (to start by Oct. 27).

If it became "clear to each of our governments" that the conference was fruitless after 90 days, the statement said, the U.S. & ROK would "be prepared to make a concurrent withdrawal from the conference." (The U.S. thus was not bound to quit the conference if South Korea did so.) If the 2 countries quit the conference, they would "consult further regarding the attainment of a unified, free & independent Korea (Rhee's first signed promise not to resume the war automatically if the conference failed).

The statement warned the Reds against stalling in the peace conference so that Communists could use the truce period to "infiltrate, propagandize or otherwise embarrass the Republic of Korea."

1—see p. 255C1 2—see 107G-J 3—see 248D1 4—see 85N 5—see 230D1 6—see 229F2

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Dulles & Rhee agreed that ROK forces under UN Command would retain their present status, and that the entire UN Command would "react" if the Reds broke the armistice by staging an "unprovoked attack."

Plan Relief Board

Dulles & Rhee also announced plans for a 3-4 year Korean rehabilitation program to be carried out by a joint U.S.-ROK economic board. It would call for $1 billion in U.S. aid.[1]

ROKs Praise U.S.

ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun hailed the draft defense treaty Aug. 8 as the "most significant event in modern Korean history." He expressed "profoundest gratitude" to Pres. Eisenhower. Members of the Rhee-Dulles conference did not disclose how far they went in synchronizing U.S.-ROK policy on unification of Korea for the political conference.

Dulles, arriving in Denver Aug. 10 to report to Pres. Eisenhower, said he made "no secret agreements" with Rhee and regarded the U.S.-ROK crisis as over.[2]

Allies Warn Reds

The 16 UN nations with fighting forces in Korea joined Aug. 7 in warning that they would be "united & prompt to resist" an armistice-breaking Red attack in Korea. They said consequences of such a breach "would be so grave that, in all probability, it would not be possible to confine hostilities" to Korea. They pledged "good faith to seek a settlement of the Korean problem" by peaceful means.

The 16 allies issued the statement in the form of a UN Command report to Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld on the armistice. The 16: U.S., Britain, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Canada, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa.

Hammarskjöld consulted Aug. 11 with several UN delegates assembling in New York for the opening Aug. 17 of a Gen. Assembly session to plan UN policy in the Allied-Red conference. Chief dispute among the Allies: whether non-Communist countries other than those fighting in Korea should attend the conference.[3]

Charge Reds Hide POWs

Reports that the Communists might hide & hold back some prisoners of war prompted the U.S. to issue 2 warnings to the Reds:

● The State Dept. said Aug. 8 the U.S. expected the Reds to live up to the armistice agreement and give the Neutral Nations Comm. custody of allied prisoners listed as unwilling to go home. A Peiping broadcast Aug. 7 had said the Reds were still screening some of the 12,763 Allied POWs to find out whether they "wish to be repatriated."

(Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, said Aug. 6 he suspected the Reds of holding back 2,000-3,000 prisoners. ROK Defense Min. Sohn Won Il said Aug. 9 the Reds were holding back thousands of South Koreans for "malicious & inhumane purposes.")

● State Secy. Dulles said in Denver Aug. 10 the U.S. would "adopt reciprocal measures" and hold out Red POWs if all UN prisoners were not returned. He asserted Aug. 12 that all POWs charged with crimes were to be exchanged under armistice terms. But if the Reds withheld such prisoners, he said, there were many Red POWs in the same category who could be detained.

A Chinese Red broadcast Aug. 13 denounced Dulles for "blackmail." It said the Geneva rules of war gave them the right to hold POWs serving prison sentences. But the broadcast added it was "too early" for Dulles to know whether the Reds would return all prisoners.[4]

Exchanges Continue

The exchange of POWs in Panmunjom continued at the rate of about 400 Allies for 2,750 Reds a day. Allied totals returned Aug. 7-13: South Korea 1,495, U.S. 683, Britain 246, Turkey 148, Philippines 13, Colombia 7, Australia 2, Canada one. The Allies sent back 473 Communist women Aug. 9.[5]

Frank (Pappy) Noel, 48, AP photographer captured 32 months ago, was returned Aug. 9. He said he made 3 attempts to escape and drew 42 days in solitary confinement for the 3d one. He also denied he ever saw Maj. Gen. William F. Dean while a POW. A photo of Dean purportedly taken by Noel in a North Korean camp & released by the Reds was "phony," Noel said.[6]

GIs Denounce Pro-Reds

Allied prisoners who had resisted Red "indoctrination" attempts told of tortures inflicted on them by the Communists. Both British & American returnees swore private vengeance against an undetermined number of colleagues who had turned pro-Red "progressives" and won privileged treatment.[7]

Death List Disputed

The U.S. Defense Dept. began sending out notifications Aug. 11 to next-of-kin of 1,022 Americans listed by the Reds as having died in captivity. The department indicated its distrust of the total, also said 147 POWs listed by the Reds as "escaped" never got back to Allied lines. Returning POWs said Aug. 6 that at least 2,000 U.S. prisoners starved or froze to death the winter of 1950 in the "Death Valley" camp near Pyoktong, N. Korea.

The UN Command said Aug. 8 it had not yet been able to correlate atrocity reports and compile a death list. The American Veterans Com. urged Aug. 10 a UN investigation of Red atrocities.[8]

Red China said Aug. 9 the UN command had listed deaths of 8,440 Red POWs in UN camps from the start of the war to Aug. 3. One was killed Aug. 6 when Reds staged an "eve of freedom" riot in a Koje Island camp.[9]

North Korea Purges 12

10 high North Korean officials were sentenced to death for plotting armed rebellion and spying for the U.S., Moscow radio said Aug. 8. 2 others received jail terms. The verdict was imposed by a military collegium of the North Korean Supreme Court after a purge trial in which all 12 defendants confessed. Among those sentenced to death: Ex-Justice Min. Lee Sung Yop; Ex-Forgn. Min. & Vice Premier Pak Hong Wong; Cho Yun Nyong, ex-deputy propaganda minister of Pyongyang; Rhee Won Cho, ex-deputy propaganda chief of the Korean Communist Party.

A shake-up of the North Korean CP was reported by Pyongyang radio Aug. 12. The Party's Central Govt. Com. was dissolved and power concentrated in a 5-man committee, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung. Suicide of a former vice premier, identified as Hukaii, also was announced.[10]

Clark to Retire

Gen. Mark W. Clark, 57, revealed Aug. 6 in Washington he planned to retire Oct. 31 after 40 years of U.S. Army service.

The UN's Korean Supreme Commander said he thought the U.S. should use "any & every weapon," including the atom bomb, if the Communists broke the Korean truce. He also predicted ROK Pres. Rhee would do nothing to interrupt the armistice.[11]

GERMANY

Reds Intensify Food Fight

German Communists intensified attempts this week to upset the West's free food program but distribution of relief parcels to East Germans, went on without interruption. 2,400,000 packages were given out in the 17-day period ending Aug. 12.

Soviet Zone police blockaded roads around Berlin Aug. 11 and reportedly turned back thousands of East Germans who tried to cross into West Berlin by auto, bicycle or on foot. Curbs on rail travel were increased Aug. 9 and East Zone police patrolled all trains into Berlin.

Agitators from East Berlin staged sporadic street demonstrations in the West sector and along Western fringes of the Soviet Zone. West police repulsed "flying columns" of Red youths who tried to disrupt activities at 5 food stations Aug. 7. 28 youths were arrested Aug. 7 and 6 were held Aug. 11 by West police who broke up Communist disturbances in the Wedding district (French sector.)[12]

Food Program Extended

West Berlin officials announced Aug. 10 that the food relief program would be halted for reorganization Aug. 15 and would be resumed Aug. 26 for an indefinite period. They said 70% of the residents of East Berlin had received food parcels.

1—see pp. 253G3-254G1 2—see 253G2-D3 3—see 253E3 4—see 253C2 4—see 253E1 6—see Vol. XII, 395A-B; XI, 401D 7—see 253E2 8—see 122B 9—see 248E1; Vol. XII, 409F-K 10—see 254B3 11—see 154A3 12—see 255A2

Yield on '2 Fronts'

N.Y. Times

Premier Penn Nouth of Cambodia (1) reported Aug. 11 that France had agreed to give his state full "internal" sovereignty, France retaining some judgeships, military zones & control over foreign affairs.[7] French forces withdrew Aug. 11 from Nasan (2), fortress surrounded by Viet Minh rebels the past year.[8]

West Berlin's Altestenrat (Council of Elders) opposed distribution of free food to the city's needy Aug. 8 but recommended that 15 million Deutsche marks ($3.5 million) be allocated for winter fuel & a cash bonus at Christmas. The number of West Berliners on relief was estimated between 500,000 & 800,000.

The East Zone stopped distributing confiscated food parcels to unemployed West Berliners Aug. 11.[1]

East Rejects Offers

A West German offer to sell East Germany $6 million worth of food was refused Aug. 7 by the East Zone Govt. which said terms of the offer were unacceptable. The offer called for cash payment, although East-West trade generally was on a barter basis, because East Germany was delinquent in its regular barter pacts.

East Germany also rejected as an "insult" an offer by U.S. High Comm. James B. Conant to recommend release of blocked East German funds in the U.S. provided there were "adequate safeguards" that the funds would be used to buy food for East Germans.[2]

Further decline in agricultural production in the Soviet Zone was predicted Aug. 7 by officials of U.S. food & technical aid agencies. They said industrialization, collectivism & oppression of farmers combined with bad weather had produced an increasing shortage of food in East Germany.

The East German Planning Comm. announced Aug. 8 that output of fats, fish, eggs, sugar, meat & milk had failed to meet quotas in the 2d quarter of 1953. Grain reaping in the Mecklenburg area was reported 75% behind schedule.

East German Dep. Premier Paul Scholz claimed Aug. 11 that almost 3,000 East Zone farmers who fled to the West had returned within recent weeks to claim their abandoned farms.

The West Berlin refugee office recorded more than 15,000 farmers from East Germany between November 1952 & February 1953. 27% of the total 35,000 refugees registered between June 15 & Aug. 5 were known to have returned to East Germany.

More Reds Purged

Anton Ackermann was dismissed as East German Acting Foreign Minister Aug. 8 and Hans Jendretzky was dropped as head of the Communist Party in Berlin Aug. 9 for appeasing workers in the June 17 riots. Several party leaders in Dresden, Halle, Magdeburg & Chemnitz districts were ousted Aug. 11.

20 East German Wehrmacht soldiers & 17 People's Policemen sought refuge in West Berlin Aug. 5. They told Allied intelligence officers that discontent was spreading in the East German armed forces. A total of 1,675 soldiers, 880 police had fled to the West since Jan. 1.

A Soviet Army transportation officer identified as Maj. Leonid N. Renzhin was reported Aug. 7 to have fled to West Germany last April.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S., Japan Agree on Arms

Standardization of arms for Japan's defense forces according to American specifications was approved in a mutual security aid accord between the U.S. & Japan, Japanese Forgn. Min. Katsuo Okazaki announced Aug. 6.

Japan's chief duty under the pact would be to maintain domestic order and increase its own defense power, Okazaki said. Tokyo newspapers, reporting that Japanese firms already had received orders to make standard U.S. arms, predicted a revival of Japan's heavy munitions industry as a result of the agreement.

Other points covered by the pact: acceptance of U.S. aid by Japan; sale of Japanese raw materials & half-finished goods; intelligence activities; protection of military secrets; tax exemptions on aid goods; relation of the aid pact to the U.S.-Japanese security treaty.[4]

U.S. to Return Islands

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who arrived in Tokyo from Korea Aug. 8, announced the U.S. would return to Japan the Amami Islands between Okinawa & Japan proper. The 10-island Amami group (pop. 213,650) was to be given back under a provision of the Japanese peace treaty (Article 3). He said the U.S. must retain control of Okinawa & the Bonin Islands "during the present international tension in the Far East" rather than transfer them to UN trusteeship.[5]

Schuman Group Meets

Foreign Ministers of the 6 countries in the European Coal & Steel Community (Schuman Plan pool) agreed in a meeting Aug. 7-8 on "the necessity of creating a European political community." They assigned their deputies to meet in Rome Sept. 22 and prepare proposals which the Foreign Ministers would take up in The Hague Oct. 20.

The conferees Aug. 7-8 (in Baden-Baden, West Germany): Georges Bidault of France, Dr. Konrad Adenauer of Germany, Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, Johan W. Beyen of the Netherlands, Joseph Bech of Luxembourg, Italian Forgn. Trade Min. Paolo Taviani.[6]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Movie Tax Repeal

Pres. Eisenhower announced Aug. 6 he would not sign the bill to repeal the 20% federal tax on motion picture theater admissions. The measure died unsigned under a "pocket veto." (It would have to be reintroduced to be passed in 1954.)

Promises 1954 Cuts

The President said he would recommend next year that Congress reduce all entertainment admission & other excise taxes.

He pointed out that he had insisted on keeping the excess profits tax this year and said the Govt. needed the $120 million the theater tax would yield. He said other industries could make "a strong case" against existing excise taxes and that "tax relief for one industry now would be inconsistent." He also cited reports that many movie exhibitors intended to raise admission prices 20%, pass none of the tax-repeal saving on to patrons.[9]

Would Avoid Debt Rise

The President instructed all department & agency heads Aug. 11 to economize with "renewed vigor." His purpose was to prevent the national debt from exceeding its present legal limit ($275 billion) and avoid a special session of Congress in the fall to raise the limit. He said economies in Govt. operations the rest of this year were "absolutely essential" and it was "imperative" that budget estimates for fiscal 1955 be reduced wherever "waste, inefficiency,

1—see p. 255C2 2—see 255D2 3—see 255C3, 247B3 4—see 222D3 5—see 223E3 6—see 255F1, 150M, 142K 7—see 223A1 8—see 239C3; Vol. XII, 419D 9—see 249A1

duplication & excessive or nonessential costs" could be eliminated. The treasury had forecast a $277 billion debt by January, which meant prospective spending through December must be cut $2 billion to stay within the present limit.

(Pres. Eisenhower & Senate majority leader William F. Knowland had agreed Aug. 5 that the President & Congressional leaders would confer about Sept. 25 on whether there were reasons to call Congress into session before its next regular meeting Jan. 6. Sen. Harry F. Byrd [Va.], a Democrat friendly to the President and a leading advocate of Govt. frugality, had opposed raising the debt limit because, he predicted, Govt. departments would forget about economizing, vie for shares of the increase.[1]

(Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge asked all agencies Aug. 10 to study ways to cut down by Oct. 1 on use of Govt. passenger autos, of which there were 20,000. The State Dept. said Aug. 10 it had no appropriation to continue allowing $250 tuition each to 250 children of diplomats in Germany. The Justice Dept. said Aug. 10 that Congress had not provided money for salary increases authorized for the 94 U.S. District Attorneys.)[2]

Deficit in July

The Treasury reported Aug. 5 a $2,759,000,000 Federal deficit for July. Spending totaled $6,067,572,000 as against $6,741,755,000 in July 1952. Debt at the end of July: $272,732,350,000 ($600 million not subject to the legal debt limit). Cash balance: $8,740,766,000.[3]

Reviews 6-Month Record

Pres. Eisenhower said in a radio report to the nation Aug. 6 that his administration & the 83d Congress had "made good progress" toward their goals.

He observed that they could not have "conquered all the problems of our nation" in 6 months. But he said they had "adhered firmly" to 3 basic purposes: a foreign policy of "fortitude & foresight" to "deter aggression & eventually secure peace"; an administration of "integrity & efficiency"; domestic measures to insure "the well-being of all our citizens" & "equal opportunity for all."

Cites Achievements

Acts of Congress cited by the President as highlights of its record: (1) Defense Dept. reorganization & budget reduction; (2) "reorganization of whole government departments" (9 other plans, including establishment of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.); (3) "revised plans to help arm our Allies in freedom"; (4) "short-term extension of onerous but needed taxes" [see above]; (5) indefinite lifting of futile economic controls"; (6) aid to drought areas; (7) Reciprocal Trade extension; (8) "wheat to feed Pakistan"; (9) "programs to rebuild Korea; (10) simplification of customs procedure; (11) admission of more refugees as immigrants.

'Ike' on Vacation

The home of Mrs. John S. Doud, a widow, at 750 Lafayette St. in Denver became a "Summer White House" when her son-in-law, Pres. Eisenhower, & Mrs. Eisenhower arrived Aug. 8 for a 3-week visit. They flew from Washington. The house: a square 2½-story, 8-room gray brick with full-length front porch.

The President established a temporary business office in the Admin. Bldg. at Lowry AF Base near Denver. 90 bills passed by Congress during its closing rush had yet to clear his desk Aug. 12. (Deadline: Aug. 18.) His "vacation" plans aside from work: golf, fishing.

Vice Pres. Nixon, who remained in & near Washington, was designated Aug. 6 to preside over Cabinet & Natl. Security Council meetings while the President was away from the capital.[4]

On Foreign Affairs

By checking Red aggression & winning a truce in Korea, the President said, the free world had shown that collectively it "can & will meet aggression in Asia—or anywhere in the world." He reported "slow, steady" growth of military-economic strength & unity in West Europe. On East Europe: "Neither purges nor police nor prisons have been able to stifle the growing cries for food—and for freedom. Cold oppression has been repaid with cold hate."[5]

Congress & Domestic Affairs

Gen. Eisenhower praised Congress for the "good will" between Congress & the Executive built "fast & firmly" although they "differed many times," "debated long & candidly."

He said the "terrible momentum" of the national debt had been checked and that $13 billion trimmed from Truman Admin. budget requests represented "some $80 for every American." He enumerated other actions, taken or planned, in the fields of economics, labor & welfare "in pursuit of this great objective of encouraging individual initiative" and safeguarding "the well-being & equal opportunity for all our citizens."[6]

Bills Signed

Measures signed by the President after their approval by Congress:

Appropriations

(July 31) $271,654,000 for Health, Eductn. & Welfare Dept., Labor Dept., independent labor agencies; $447,369,499 for 24 independent agencies (carried rider limiting starts of new public housing projects to 20,000 units this year instead of 35,000 requested by President); $443,561,550 for Interior Dept.; $150 million for emergency loans to cattlemen & farmers in Southwestern drought areas and to future disaster areas); $12 million for Dist. of Columbia Govt.

(Aug. 5) $1,086,645,601 for State, Justice and Commerce Dept. operations.

(Aug. 7) $6,652,420,390 for regular foreign aid programs; $615,989,594 "catch-all" supplemental appropriation bill authorizing $200 million for Korean relief & reconstruction, $75 million for Korean information programs, $70 million aid to schools in defense areas, $46,525,000 for civilian defense; $310 million military construction program ($133,671,000 for Army, $87,011,130 for Navy, $269,509,000 for AF, $1,404,800 for Alaskan communications).

(Aug. 8) $174 million to build & maintain schools in areas congested by defense activities (program continued for 2 years).

Other Bills

(July 29) Permission for Lt. Franciszek Jarecki, self-exiled Polish jet pilot, to become a U.S. citizen although an ex-Communist. (He was staying at the home of Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski [R.] in Mercer, Wis., planned to enter Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, Pa. under sponsorship of Polish Natl. Alliance). . . . (Aug. 5) Bill changing name of drug aureomycin (so named because of golden color) to chlortetracycline (describing chemical content) to comply with Food & Drug law; bill authorizing loan of 2 submarines to Italy (for NATO training), & 14,000-ton light aircraft carrier "Belleau Woods" to France (for use in Indo-Chinese war). . . . (Aug. 6) Farm Credit Bill of 1953 to make Farm Credit Admin. independent under 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board (plan effective in 120 days). The board will report in one year how Govt. capital may be removed from farm credit institutions. (Funds invested totaled $290 million, with $178,500,000 in the Bank of Cooperatives, $65 million in intermediate credit banks, $36 million in production credit corporations, the rest in local farm loan associations.)

(Aug. 7) Admission of 214,000 over-quota refugee immigrants to U.S. in 3 years, which the President hailed as a "significant humanitarian act" although he had requested admission of 240,000 in 2 years. . . . Extension of reciprocal trade agreements act to June 12, 1954. . . . Authorization for President to send up to $100 million worth of surplus U.S. farm products to friendly nations suffering famine or other emergencies. . . . Federal jurisdiction over mineral deposits in the Continental Shelf beyond state borders. (Congress dropped a proviso that revenues from submerged resources under Federal control be earmarked for aid to education. The Senate passed the measure in this form, 45-43, July 30 to complete Congressional action). . . . Formal admission of Ohio to the Union as of Mar. 1, 1803 to correct an oversight by Congress when Ohio joined. . . . Creation of an 18-member commission of business, professional, labor & farm leaders to study Congressional & Federal judicial salaries. . . . Authority for Food & Drug Admin. inspectors to enter processing plants without approval of plant owners.

(Aug. 8) Simplification of customs procedures. . . . 2-yr. extension of program to admit Mexicans for seasonal work on U.S. farms. . . . Continued authorization for foreign civil aircraft to fly over U.S. territory. . . . Authority for Govt. to control minor outbreaks of animal disease to forestall epidemics. . . . Authorization for Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., & Alaska & Hawaii to set up a joint commission and cooperate in higher education.

[See pp. 258A-C1, G1,-C3; consult Index for other references under CONGRESS, HOUSE, SENATE or appropriate agency in U.S. GOVT. section, also by subject alphabetically]

Appointments

Nominated by President July 22, confirmed by Senate July 28: Cavendish W. Cannon, 58, ex-Amb. to Yugoslavia & Portugal, as Amb. to Greece & chief of U.S. aid mission succeeding John Peurifoy; Raymond A. Hare, 52, Amb. to Saudi Arabia & Yemen, as Amb. to Lebanon succeeding Harold B. Minor; H. Struve Hensel, 41, ex-Asst. Navy Secy., as Defense Dept. general counsel.

Nominated July 24, confirmed July 30: Robert D. Coe, 50, as Amb. to Denmark to succeed Mrs. Eugenie Anderson. . . . Nominated July 24, confirmed July 31: Walter P. McAllister, pres. of San Antonio (Tex.) Union College, as Home Loan Bank Board member (to June 30, 1957).

Nominated July 27, confirmed July 31 as UN Gen. Assembly delegates (Sept. 15 session) in addition to State Secy. Dulles: Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Gov. James F. Byrnes (D., S.C.), Rep. James P. Richards (D., S.C.), Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio). Alternates: Archibald J. Carey Jr., Chicago alderman & African M.E. minister; James D. Zellerbach of San Francisco, Fibre-Board Products board chrmn.; Henry Ford 2d., Ford Motors pres.; Dr. Charles W. Mayo of Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, U.S. representative on UN Ec. & Social Council & Human Rights Comm. Byrnes' appointment was denounced by ADA, CIO, NAACP, Natl. Urban League & some Jewish leaders on grounds that he was an advocate of racial segregation in South Carolina.

Appointed July 29, confirmed July 31: Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, head of OSS in World War II, as Amb. to Thailand succeeding Edwin Forward Stanton, 52, retiring; Eric A. Johnston, reappointed Intl. Dvlpt. Advisory Board chrmn.; Lester D. Mallory as Amb. to Jordan; Rocco C. Siciliano of Prospect Heights,

1—see p. 258E2 2—see p. 144G 3—see p. 227F 4—see p. 248B1 5—see 248C2 6—see p. 248D2

Ill. as Asst. Labor Secy.; Dr. Chester Scott Keefer of Boston as special asst. on health & medical affairs to Health, Eductn. & Welfare Secy.; Walter R. Schreiber of Camp Springs, Md. to U.S. Tariff Comm. through June 16, 1958; Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit as Railroad Retirement Board member to Aug. 28, 1957, succeeding William J. Kennedy; Arthur F. Burns of New York, a White House economic adviser, to President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Other Appointments

Harold A. Jones of Pasadena, Calif. as U.S. rep. on Intl. Civil Aviation Org. Council (July 22). . . . To Fed. Parole Board July 23: Scovel Richardson (R.), 41, Dean of Lincoln U. Law School in St. Paul, board's first Negro member; Dr. Paul Wilbur Tappan (R., N.J.), 41, NYU law & sociology prof.; Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee (R.), 52, ex-mayor of Portland, Ore.; Geo. R. Reed (R.), 49, St. Paul, chief of Minn. Preventive & Parole Services; Richard A. Chappell (D., Ga.), 51, U.S. Probation System chief since 1940; James A. Johnston, ex-warden of Folsom, San Quentin & Alcatraz prisons, and George Glenn Killinger of Marion, Va., board member since 1948, both Democrats reappointed (July 23).

Edwin R. Price of Wheelwright, Ky., as industry member of Fed. Coal Mine Safety Board (July 25). . . . Asst. Defense Secys. (July 28): Navy Undersecy. Chas. Sparks Thomas, 56, of Los Angeles (for Supply & Logistics) & Donald A. Quarles, 59, electrical engineer (for Research & Dvlpt.). . . . (Aug. 3) Williard L. Beaulac, 54, ex-Amb. to Cuba, as Amb. to Chile succeeding Claude G. Bowers. (Assignment of Beaulac to Argentina in place of Albert F. Nufer had been withdrawn.)

Glenn L. Emmons, Gallup, N.M. banker, was sworn in Aug. 10 as Indian Commissioner.[1]

Pact Ratifications

Signed by the President (announced Aug. 6): Senate ratifications of the treaty of Ethiopian friendship & economic relations; modifications in the friendship-commerce-consular treaty with Finland; agreements with West Germany on settlement of pre-war German external debts, U.S. claims for postwar economic aid, awards made by the Mixed Claims Comm. and validation of German dollar bonds.[2]

Decorates Joint Chiefs

The President conferred Distinguished Service Medals Aug. 5 on retiring members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley (his 3d Oak Leaf Cluster to the DSM), Gen. J. Lawton Collins of the Army & Adm. William M. Fechteler.[3]

Citizenship Day

The annual Citizenship Day Sept. 17 to commemorate the signing of the Constitution in 1787 was proclaimed by the President Aug. 7.

CONGRESS

Studies Tax Plans

The House Ways & Means Com., conducting hearings in Washington on proposals for tax reduction, heard industry spokesmen appeal Aug. 10-11 for removal of excise taxes. Communications, transportation, liquor & tobacco levies were among those Congress was asked to reduce or remove. Liquor trade representatives promised a cut in retail prices if liquor sales taxes were reduced. (The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. asked Aug. 3 that Congress adopt a national sales tax of 4¼-5% on all manufactured goods except food products, retaining extra taxes on liquor & tobacco.)[4]

Record Disputed

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), reporting by TV Aug. 10 on the first session of the 83d Congress, said the Republican regime had made "a great start" in its efforts to reverse "the world-wide trend toward statism." He said "Asia no longer languishes for attention" under the improved "balance" of U.S. foreign policy. Coincident with a new "firmness" in American policy, he said, had come the first uprisings against the Reds behind the Iron Curtain. He praised the GOP's domestic program aimed at a retreat by the Federal Govt. "from areas which interfere with the basic conception of the American system."

House leader Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) Aug. 4 listed these major accomplishments by Pres. Eisenhower & the GOP-controlled Congress: a foreign policy "of firmness & strength which has resulted in the Korean truce"; "more than $14 billion cut from the spending proposals" of the Truman Admin. this year.

Democrats Claim Credit

The Dem. Natl. Com.'s *Democratic Digest* said Aug. 11 that Congressional Democrats has "saved" the President "from his own party," tipping the scales in favor of programs that made "all the difference between success & failure for his Admin."

This line was echoed by many Democratic & labor spokesmen. The AFL Plumbers Union, of which Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin was president-on-leave, denounced the GOP Aug. 9 for "a policy of plunder." Durkin retorted Aug. 11 he was satisfied with Pres. Eisenhower's policies or he would have quit the Cabinet.

House minority leader Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said Aug. 6 the Republicans had "failed to keep their 1952 campaign promises." Ex-Pres. Truman advised Democrats Aug. 11 to keep silent awhile longer so as not to "point out the Republicans' errors," help them "mend their ways."[5]

LABOR

AFL Acts to Oust ILA

The AFL Executive Council meeting in Chicago, recommended Aug. 11 that the forthcoming AFL convention (Sept. 21, St. Louis) suspend the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. from the federation. After having heard ILA Pres. Joseph P. Ryan Aug. 10, the Council decided his ILA regime had "not taken effective action to comply" with AFL orders to rid the longshoremen's union of corruption, crime & racketeering. Ryan pleaded that he had not been given enough time to carry out the cleanup.[6]

(Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 12 signed an act of Congress authorizing New York & New Jersey to set up an interstate commission to purge the New York waterfront of crime & communism.)[7]

Carpenters Quit AFL

The United Bro'hood of Carpenters (882,500 members) withdrew from the AFL Aug. 12 in protest against a proposed AFL-CIO pact against membership "raids" by rival unions. The Carpenters, who twice before withdrew from the AFL over jurisdictional disputes, said the Federation was neglecting "disruptive conditions" within its own ranks to concentrate on unity negotiations with the CIO. Matthew Woll replaced Carpenters Pres. William L. Hutcheson, 80, as AFL first vice president.[8]

(The CIO United Rubber Workers & AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists announced a no-raiding agreement Aug. 9 similar to one the Machinists had made with the UAW.)[9]

Strikes & Settlements

AFL Cannery Workers ended an 8-day strike against 68 northern California plants Aug. 5 in time to save most of a $30,000,000 peach crop. The workers accepted wage increases of 8¢-10¢ an hour over scales ranging from $1.24 to $1.96. . . . A 76-day strike against Milwaukee brewers (Blatz, Schlitz, Miller, Pabst, Gettelman & Independent Milwaukee) ended July 12 when the CIO United Brewery Workers accepted pay raises of 20¢-30¢ an hour, paid lunch hours & a pension plan.

Salary agreement July 27: by CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union with major oil companies (75,000-100,000 workers) for a 4% general wage increase. Sinclair, only major firm not included, announced it had given 4% raises to employes not under collective bargaining agreements.[10]

GENERAL

Investigations

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. ordered the FBI Aug. 7 to investigate the $65,000 fee Welburn Mayock said he obtained for arranging a favorable tax ruling in 1948 through then-Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder. (Snyder said in Chicago Aug. 8: he expedited tax cases, including that of Mayock's client, because of criticism against delay in settling 30,000 cases he inherited on taking office in 1946. He denied personal interest in the cases.)[11]

Kansas Atty. Gen. Harold R. Fatzer said Aug. 6 he would not attempt to prosecute ex-GOP Natl. Chrmn. C. Wesley Roberts for alleged unregistered lobbying on behalf of Cities Service in the Kansas Legislature in 1951. Fatzer said the oil company hired Roberts to "advise on progress of legislation" and it could not be proved he was hired to influence legislation.[12]

VFW Convention

The Veterans of Forgn. Wars' 54th encampment, held in Milwaukee, ended Aug. 7 with election of Wayne E. Richards of Arkansas City, Kan., as commander-in-chief. The encampment urged expansion of Govt. hospital care for veterans, approved the proposed Bricker constitutional amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers, and urged a Congressional investigation of Korean atrocities.[13]

1—see p. 240B2 2—see 142J-K 3—see 217E, 152B-J 4—see 258E3 5—see 265E1, 186A 6—see 249C3 7—see 206K 8—see 175K, 109F 9—see 206L-M 10—see Vol. XII, 161E 11—see 258E3 12—see 124B 13—Vol. XII, 257C

Bernard M. Baruch, addressing the VFW Aug. 4, warned against hasty demobilization due to the Korean truce. He advocated: a peace offer to Russia clearly distinguishing between its legitimate aspirations for security & aggressive designs; bolstering of economic strength & trade to contribute to peace, serve the general interest (as against interests of pressure groups) and avoid depressions. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon told the VFW Aug. 5 that expenditures to maintain friendship of allies were as important as defense appropriations. Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) reiterated his demand for a grand jury probe to fix guilt for the "tremendous defeat in Korea."[1]

In Brief

U.S. population passed 160 million at 11:02.7 a.m. EST Aug. 10, according to the Census Bureau's automatic population recorder in Washington. (The computer records a birth every 8 secs., a death every 21 secs., an immigrant every 2 mins., an emigrant every 17 mins. Net gain: one U.S. resident every 12 secs. It came within 80,000 of estimating the 1950 census count. It showed a gain of 8,863,000 since 1950, forecast 175 million in 1960.)[2]

Crop estimates for 1953 issued by the Agri. Dept. Aug. 11: corn 3,330,418,000 bu., wheat 1,202,829,000 bu.[3]

Gov. Dan Thornton (R., Colo.) was named chairman of the Governors' Conf. at its final session Aug. 6 in Seattle.[4] . . . **Ex-Army Secy. Tracy S. Voorhees** was appointed Aug. 3 as Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's special representative on off-shore purchases in Europe.[5] . . . **Sen. Wayne Morse** (Ore.) announced Aug. 8 he would campaign for the Democratic party in 1954.[6]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Strikes Paralyze France

France's economic life was at a virtual standstill this week as the 3 largest labor federations called nationwide strikes to protest Govt. economy measures.

The mass walkout was started Aug. 7 by public service workers who claimed the economy decrees discriminated against them. Strikes spread to private industry Aug. 12 when Premier Joseph Laniel refused to modify the reforms ordered by his Cabinet.

Railroads, communications, public hospitals, mines, gas & electric power industries and other municipal, Departmental & Natl. Govt. services were first to be affected. The non-Communist Force Ouvriere (Socialist Workers' Strength) & Catholic Trade Union Fed. (C.F.T.C.), which had called limited work stoppages as a warning to the Govt., got most of their 2 million strikers back to work Aug. 8 despite efforts by the Communist-led Gen. Confed. of Labor (C.G.T.) to prolong the strike.

Communications workers, however, continued their walkout and a work stoppage order by the Communist-led Natl. Fed. of Railwaymen again tied up railroads Aug. 10. Strikes were called Aug. 12 in metallurgical & building trades, banks, publications & other private businesses.

Laniel Holds to Program

In a broadcast to the nation Aug. 12, Laniel said the reforms, decreasing the cost of Govt., would increase the nation's economic well-being. Most controversial of the Govt.'s acts was an order deferring the retirement age of employes of Govt. & nationalized industries. The official decree merely gave workers the right to request continued employment after they reached retirement age. But the unions held that the Govt., in effect, was setting back retirement ages from 3 to 5 years in order to cut retirement payments.

Some railway & communications workers went back to their jobs Aug. 13 under a Govt. requisition which threatened fines or imprisonment if the order was defied. Police, soldiers & volunteer civilians were assigned to limited mail distribution, garbage collection & other essential services in major cities. Thousands of British & American tourists were stranded in France without means of travel, their funds used up.[7]

Liberals Win in Canada

Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent's Liberal Govt. carried Canadian national elections Aug. 10 for the 5th consecutive Liberal victory in 18 years.

Wide World
ST. LAURENT

St. Laurent, 71, was re-elected to Commons from his own Quebec district and was expected to continue as Prime Minister. All members of his last Cabinet also were re-elected.

Final returns Aug. 11: Liberals won 48% of the popular vote, 171 seats in the 265-member House of Commons (loss of 10); Conservatives polled 31% for 50 seats (gain of 9); Cooperative Commonwealth Fed. (Socialists) polled 12% for 23 seats (gain of 10); Social Credit Party polled 5.2% for 15 seats (gain of 5). 6 independents were elected. Tim Buck, leader of the Labor Progressive (Communist) Party, lost for re-election to Commons to ex-hockey star Lionel Conacher (Lib.).[8]

Kashmir Premier Ousted

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was dismissed as Kashmiri Prime Minister Aug. 9 in a Govt. shift which gave control to forces favoring merger with India.

Prince Karan Singh, titular chief of state, named pro-Indian Dep. Prime Min. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed as new Prime Minister. Abdullah, Revenue Min. Mirza Afzal Beg & 30 other Govt. figures were put under house arrest. Mohammed accused them of "conniving" with "foreign interests" to establish Kashmir as an independent state.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told his Parliament Aug. 10 that Abdullah's ouster was a Kashmiri "internal affair" in which "our advice was neither sought nor given." (Nehru had met recently with Prince Karan Singh & other Kashmiri leaders.)

Abdullah had been Prime Minister since 1948. He was a close friend of Nehru until he expressed opposition to an alliance of predominantly-Moslem Kashmir with India.[9]

Iranian-Soviet Talks Set

A Russian-Iranian agreement to hold high-level talks to "remove all differences," including financial & border disputes, was announced in Teheran & Moscow Aug. 10.[10]

Provinces Back Mossadegh

In the final phase of a non-secret national plebescite, more than 99.9% of the voters in cities & towns outside Teheran approved Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's proposal to dissolve the Iranian Majlis, the Govt. said Aug. 10. A similar percentage was claimed in Teheran voting Aug. 3.[11]

Italian Govt. Move Fails

Italian Premier-designate Attilio Piccioni, 61, a Christian Democrat, abandoned efforts to form a centrist coalition Govt. Aug. 12.[12]

Cuba Decrees New Curbs

Cuban Pres. Fulgencio Batista decreed new penalties Aug. 6 for attacks "against the national dignity, peace, public confidence, stability of the Govt., the economy & the credit of the nation." Jail terms from 6 months to 3 years and fines from $25 to $1,000 were fixed for persons spreading false reports & propaganda. The Govt. was given authority to suspend offending publications, radio & TV stations & theaters from 10 to 60 days, levy fines up to $1,000.[13]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Solves Einstein Problem

Prof. Vaclav Hlavaty, Indiana U. mathematician & Czech refugee, announced July 29 he had solved Prof. Albert Einstein's "unified field" equation and that the theory might now be submitted the experimental verification.[14]

Act on Color TV

The Fed. Communications Com. announced Aug. 7 it was prepared to authorize commercial color telecasting by the "compatible" process (images would be received in black & white on existing noncolor TV re-

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1—see 226B2, 221C3 2—see 192L 3—see 62P 4—see 257A1 5—see 259A3 6—see 258F-G1 7—see 235F1 8—see Vol. XII, 353K 9—see 235C2 10—see 262G1, 199F 11—see 259C2 12—see 250D1 13—see 251C1 14—see 103B

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Aug. 8

FINANCE

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,227	*$22,277	*$23,350
Currency circulation	*$30,139	*$30,044	*$29,041
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans	a*$22,643	*$22,671	*$20,756
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,820,000,565	$8,427,103,198	$7,512,731,733
England note circulation	£1,598.457	£1,598.841	£1,508.368
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,390,205	5,800,439	5,506,015
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	148.85	148.64	151.80
Bond sales	$12,208,500	$11,388,000	$15,850,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.32	96.21	98.97
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	136,353	157,991	43,847
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,556,750	6,568,700	6,132,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,160,000	9,150,000	6,692,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b8,511,622,000	8,460,427,000	7,404,913,000
Carloadings (cars)	b793,754	780,705	732,920
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**July** p232	**June** e241	**July 1952** 193
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.47¾	$2.52⅝	$2.62⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.86⅞	$1.90¾	$2.09
Cotton (lb.)	$ .34	$ .3405	$.410
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.67	$6.70	$6.65
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS)¶	**This Week** d110.3	**Last Week** 110.5	**Year Ago** 111.8
Consumers' price index (BLS)¶	**June** 114.5	**May** 114.0	**June 1952** 113.4
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	b86	83	87
Failures (July 30)‡	182	184	152
	June	**May**	**June 1952**
Mfrs.' inventories§	*$45,700	*$ 45,461	*$ 43,000
Mfrs.' sales§	*$25,800	*$ 25,400	*$ 21,600
Personal income§	z**$285,800	z**$284,700	z**$266,700

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 29 bAug. 1 cJuly 25 dAug. 4 eRevised pPreliminary zAnnual rate

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Adult Eductn. Assn. of U.S.	Paul H. Sheats[a]	Pres.	July 17
Amer. Cassinese Congregation of Benedictines	Archabbot D. S. Matter, Latrobe, Pa.	Pres.	June 25
Amer. Neurological Assn.	Dr. R. P. Mackay[b]	Pres.	June 16
Amer. Osteopathic Assn.	Dr. J. W. Mulford[c]	Pres.	July 17
Catholic U. (Washington, D.C.)	Bishop B. J. McEntegart[d]	Rector	June 25
Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.	James A. Farley[e]	Pres.	Aug. 1
Conservative Baptist Assn. of America	Rev. Ernest Maylon, Portland, Ore.	Pres.	June 25
Council for Financial Aid to Education (N.Y.)	Dr. Wilson M. Compton	Pres.	July 28
Flight Safety Foundatn., Inc.	Adm. J. H. Towers[f]	Pres.	Aug. 9
Intl. Council of Nurses	Maria M. Bihet[g]	Pres.	July 18
Intl. Dentists Assn.	Dr. Oren A. Oliver[h]	Pres.	Aug. 2
Intl. Fed. of Univ. Women	Dorothy Leet[j]	Pres.	Aug. 10
Johns Hopkins U. (Baltimore)	Dr. L. J. Reed, 67[k]	Pres.	July 23
Museum of Modern Art (N.Y.)	Wm. A. M. Burden[m]	Pres.	June 28
Natl. Dental Assn.	Dr. C. L. Thomas[n]	Pres.	Aug. 7
Salvation Army in the U.S.	Comm. Donald McMillan[p]	Comdr.	July 2
Wayne U. (Detroit)	Dr. C. B. Hilberry, 51[r]	Pres.	July 1

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Columbia U. (N.Y.)	Jos. Wood Krutch	Litt. Prof.	June 30
Cornell U. (Ithaca, N.Y.)	G. E. Rogalsky, 68	V. Pres.	July 1
Eastern Air Lines	E. V. Rickenbacker, 62[s]	Pres.	Aug. 10
Natl. Broadcasting Co.	Frank White	Pres.	Aug. 7
Yale U. (New Haven, Conn.)	L. G. Tighe[t]	Treas.	Aug. 4

*For full names see Index [a]Of Los Angeles; succeeded Paul A. Durrie of Des Moines, Ia. [b]Of Chicago; succeeded Dr. Hans H. Reese of Madison, Wis. [c]Of Cincinnati [d]Of Ogdensburg, N.Y.; succeeded the late Bishop Patrick J. McCormick [e]Succeeded the late S. F. Boykin [f]USN, retired [g]Of Brussels; elected at Council's 10th quadrennial Congress in Rio de Janeiro (The I.C.N. formally adopted the first intl. code of nursing ethics July 17.) [h]Of Nashville, Tenn.; re-elected at convention in Oslo, Norway. [j]Pres. of Reid Hall, Paris [k]Had retired as vice pres. July 1; succeeded Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, now pres. of Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research [m]Succeeded Nelson A. Rockefeller [n]Of Louisville, Ky.; elected at convention in Phila. to succeed Dr. Audley M. Mackel of Natchez, Miss. [p]Succeeded the late Ernest I. Pugmire [r]Was actg. pres.; succeeded Dr. David D. Henry; now exec. vice chancellor of New York U. [s]To serve as board chrmn.; was succeeded by Thomas F. Armstrong, 51, in first major change in EAL officers since 1938 [t]Effective Oct. 1

ceivers). The system was to be approved without public hearing if no protest was filed by Sept. 8.[1]

OUTSTANDING JULY FILMS

New York Releases

(FOF selections based on interest or quality)

The Band Wagon. Musical about faded movie idol who returns to Broadway. Screenplay by Betty Comden & Adolph Green. Music by Howard Dietz & Arthur Schwartz. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Dances by Michael Kidd. Produced by Arthur Freed for MGM. With Fred Astaire, Cyd Charisse, Oscar Levant, Nanette Fabray, Jack Buchanan. July 9.

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes. Anita Loos' golddiggers in search of money, adventure & men. Screenplay by Charles Lederer; based on musical comedy by Miss Loos & Joseph Fields. Directed by Howard Hawks. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century Fox. With Jane Russell, Marilyn Monroe, Charles Coburn. July 15.

The Moon Is Blue. Romantic comedy about a boy, girl & older Lothario. Screenplay by F. Hugh Herbert from his stage hit. Directed & produced by Otto Preminger for United Artists. With William Holden, David Niven, Maggie McNamara. July 6. Film was condemned by Catholic Legion for Decency & Maryland Board of Motion Pictures Censors because of principal characters' blithe discussion of sex.

The Sea Around Us. Technicolor documentary of ocean life on book by Rachel L. Carson. Produced by Irwin Allen for RKO. July 7.

Stalag 17. All-male comedy drama of American airmen in German POW camp. Screenplay by Billy Wilder & Edwin Blum, based on play by Donald Bevan & Edmund Trzcinski. Directed & produced by Wilder for Paramount. With William Holden, Don Taylor, Otto Preminger, Harvey Lembeck. July 1.

SPORTS

Worsham Wins 'World' Golf

Lew Worsham of Oakmont, Pa. sank a 140-yd. approach shot on the final green to win the $25,000 Tam O'Shanter "world" golf championship by one stroke Aug. 9 in Chicago. Patty Berg of Chicago defeated Louise Suggs of Atlanta for the $5,000 women's first prize. Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrickson Zaharias, making a tournament comeback after a cancer operation Apr. 18, placed 3d.[2]

Hambletonian

Helicopter, owned by C. E. & J. Elgin Armstrong of Brampton, Canada & driven by Harry Harvey, won the $117,117.98 Hambletonian in Goshen, N. Y. Aug. 12 for $63,126.59.

Leo Durocher signed Aug. 12 to continue as manager of the N. Y. Giants (5th in NL) through 1955 at an estimated $50,000—$60,000 a year.[3]

Nino Valdez of Cuba scored an upset unanimous 10-round decision over ex-heavyweight champ Ezzard Charles Aug. 11 in Miami Beach.[4]

MISCELLANEOUS

Greek Earthquake

At least 1,000 people were reported killed & homes of 118,000 destroyed by earthquakes Aug. 11 on the islands of Cephalonia, Zante & Ithaca off the west coast of Greece.

Other Disasters

The French ship *Monique*, carrying 120 passengers & crewmen, disappeared Aug. 1 in heavy seas between the Loyalty Islands & New Caledonia. . . . 467 persons were reported drowned Aug. 1 in flash floods in Khurtrudbar, Iran.[5] . . . The Natl. Safety Council reported July 30 that 17,300 persons had been killed in auto accidents in the U.S. since Jan. 1—470 more than during Jan.—July 1952.[6]

Air Crashes

A RCAF twin jet fighter crashed into a row of suburban homes in Montreal Aug. 11, killing 7 inhabitants & the plane's 2-man crew. . . . 19 crewmen were lost Aug. 5 when a USAF 10-engine RB 36 crashed into the North Atlantic, 300 mi. off Ireland. . . . 10 crewmen were killed when a US Navy Patrol bomber crash-landed July 30 in the South China Sea, 60 miles west of Manila. . . . William Tudor Gardiner, 61, Gov. of Maine 1929-32, & 2 companions were killed in the crash of their private plane Aug. 2 near Allentown, Pa. . . . The Navy reported July 27 the 44th death from the July 17 crash of a Marine transport plane off Florida.[7]

Divorced

Ex-U.S. Amb. to Mexico William O'Dwyer, 62, by ex-model Sloan Simpson, 36, June 3 in Cuernavaca, Mexico (revealed Aug. 10). O'Dwyer now practicing law in Mexico City, said he did not recognize the divorce, because his matrimonial affairs were "in the hands of the Catholic Church."[8]

Dick Haymes, 34, singer & actor, was arrested in Los Angeles Aug. 6 for deportation to his native Argentina. He allegedly violated immigration laws when he returned June 1 from Honolulu, where he had gone to pursue a romance with actress Rita Hayworth. (He denied the Govt.'s assertion that he renounced for life all intentions to apply for U.S. citizenship to escape the draft in World War II.)[9]

Herbert Hoover was 79 Aug. 10.[10]

1—see 95B 2—see 260F1 3—see 228G1 4—see 164L 5—see 260G2 2—see 56K 7—see 244A1 8—see 32P 9—see 128P 10—see 248F2